

approving the distribution bill of 1836; the second, instructing our delegation to support necessary and proper appropriations for public defence.

Mr. Needham of B. moved to lay the first resolution on the table—negative. Mr. Needham of B. opposed and Mr. Fitch supported the resolution—adopted, with one dissenting voice; and the second was adopted unanimously.

The com. on the report of the Bank inspectors and bank commissioners made report, which was read.

The gen. com. reported the bill fixing certain salaries with a substitute, paying the Secretary of State \$300, Sec. of the Senate \$200, Asst. Sec. 100, Sec. of civil and military affairs 200, Clerk of the House 275, Asst. 100, Eng. Clerk 150, Librarian 75. Mr. Tracy opposed, Messrs Hale, Needham of B., Fitch and Sawyer of H. supported the substitute and it was not received. The original bill was then considered, amended and ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Ellis, the Secretary of State was directed to print the amended Constitution, with the laws of the present session.

Mr. Partridge had leave of absence after Monday. Adjourned.

THE STATE JOURNAL.

CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP, EDITOR.

MONTPELIER, NOVEMBER 15, 1836.

THE ELECTION.

Below are the returns for electors so far as received—indicating a very handsome gain, as was predicted, from the September canvass. Vermont is for Harrison and Granger. On Tuesday next the votes will be officially canvassed at this place. Of course the exact state of the votes will soon be known. Washington and Caledonia counties have done nobly indeed. By another week we shall doubtless have decisive news from very many of our sister States—Pennsylvania and Ohio amongst the rest.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Caledonia County.		H. V. B.	Nett Gain.
Cabot	95	137	43
Peacham	107	51	4
Danville	151	171	60
Groton	42	61	87
Walden	11	53	46
St. Johnsbury	227	67	78
Lyndon	149	93	60
Burke	112	23	39
Waterford	113	17	10
Wheelock	81	49	95
Ryegate	120	54	17
Hardwick	80	47	79
Washington County.			
Legislature	174	90	
Montpelier	246	311	29
Barre	127	216	24
Middlesex	77	51	13
Worcester	21m.	9	
Waterbury	187	108	50
Duxbury	68	22	27
Calais	43	163	33
Fayston	25	22	36
Moretown	49	82	7
Northfield	164	132	16
Berlin	145	132	6
Woodbury	17	73	58
Plainfield	63	131	26
Waitsfield	108	42	25
Warren	119	26	8
Marshfield	74	36	10
Roxbury	22m.		
Orange County.			
Corinth	127	175	36
Washington	75	28	29
Randolph	198	113	119
Chelsea	149	135	19
Bradford	123	38	49
Stratford	168	178	12
Fairlee	42	44	17
Brookfield	139	63	31
Newbury	35m.	20	
Tunbridge	168	58	84
Windham County.			
Hartland	321	93	142
Woodstock	289	62	38
Plymouth	99	31	9
Springfield	254	74	15
Cavendish	126	23	76
Pomfret	149	63	24
Bridgewater	178	142	31
Stockbridge	81	93	8
Windsor	231	78	37
Royalton	216	58	37
Sharon	125	79	46
Norwich	88	137	8
Berlin	163	100	10
Barnard	184	45	23
Weston	139	15	67
Ludlow	260	31	61
La Moille County.			
Stowe	105	171	18
Morrisville	77	114	19
Elmore	7m.	2	
Hydepark	41	45	19
Waterville	44	36	15
Johnson	85	125	62
Franklin County.			
Bakersfield	50	51	24
St. Albans	87	114	58
Fletcher	9	32	2
Field	42	118	73
Highgate	0	62	
Milton	146	96	
Georgia	133	24	87
Fairfax	84	35	22
Swanton	49	150	58
Enosburgh	93	23	4
Rutland County.			
Barland	282	84	51
Pittsford	177	90	68
Wallingford	101	100	
Brandon	244	83	11
Sudbury	30	88	18
Danby	71	50	27
Windham County.			
Brattleboro'	342	133	24
Putney	236	32	97
Rockingham	228	179	44
Orleans County.			
Brownington	48	17	
Troy	57	29	
Westfield	41	33	
Craftsbury	66	67	
Brattleboro'	46	73	6
Jay	3	26	
Derby	115	62	17
Holland	36	27	3
Morgan	50	7	1

Salem	6	2	1	25
Charleston	30	70		15
Newport	28	18		
Coventry	79	9	9	
Addison County.				
Middlebury	248	133		17
Weybridge	44	49		28
Salisbury	57	35		13
Leicester	80	22		21
Bristol	71	83	13	
New-Haven	71	32		29
Whiting	81	45	25	
Cornwall	106	9		7
Monkton	34	97		34
Starksboro'	52	66		
Vergennes	152	72	56	
Hancock	52	10	14	
Walham	7	8		
Granville	42	10		
Panton	27	50		48
Goshen	53	10		
Weybridge	44	49		28
Ferrisburgh	74	16		45
Shoreham	155	94		29
Grand Isle County.				
Alburgh	67	45		
Chittenden County.				
Burlington	272	233		
Bolton	1	46		
Colchester	27	74		
Underhill	50	90		
Essex	72	96		
Huntington	48	50		
Richmond	86	82		
Wilton	146	96		
Jericho	77	72		
Jessburgh	129	44		
Charlotte	80	23		
Shelburne	80	23		
St. George	40	32		
Williston	80	47		
Bennington County.				
Bennington	295	257	31	
Pownal	69	163	58	
Shaftsbury	57m.	36		
Manchester	129	85	11	
Sunderland	30	37	13	
Peru	35	8		15
Windhall	49	16	9	
Dorset	127	76	6	

THIRD DISTRICT—MR. EVERETT ELECTED.

We have received returns from all the towns in the district, except Rochester, Windsor and Plymouth. The result is as follows:

Horace Everett 4080
Alden Partridge 2428
Martin Flint 121—2549

Everett's majority 1531
The three towns above at the last canvass gave Everett a majority of 265 over Partridge and Flint.

PENNSYLVANIA. The Boston Atlas gives the vote in 23 counties thus: Harrison. Van Buren. 29,042 28,311
Harrison's majority 731—Harrison's gain 5,190.

The Atlas adds that its returns can be relied on as nearly correct.
The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer gives the result in four additional counties, making the majority for Harrison 3,488. It confidently claims the State by at least 5,000.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

We have always conceded Connecticut to the Tories, but we shall now suspend our opinion until the returns are in. The State voted on Monday. Our attentive correspondent in Hartford has forwarded us the result in 13 towns in that vicinity, which shows an unexpected gain for the Whigs. We learn that the Whigs have been unusually active, and that they are confident in Hartford of success in the State. A day or two will bring us definite information.

Correspondence of the Atlas.

HARTFORD, Nov. 7th, 1836.

The returns which follow are correct, and good so far.

	Harrison.	V. B.	Last Spring.	V. B.
Hartford	213 maj.		130 maj.	
Farmington	68 do		30	
Manchester	25 do			
Glastenbury	93 maj.	4 do	120 do	
Wethersfield	18 do		25 do	
Somers	12 do		29 do	
E. Hartford	14 do		37 do	
Bloomfield	16 do	19 do		
Marlboro	19 do	8 do		
Vernon	59 do	49 do		
Ellington	18 do	17 do		
Middleton	160 do	282 do		
Windsor	26 do	70 do		
	448	293	227	593

Van Buren majority in these towns last spring 366—Whig majority 155—Whig gain 521. The above are all the towns heard from. We are all in great spirits.

MAINE.

We have letters from Portland giving the returns in Cumberland county. F. O. J. Smith is supposed to be re-elected to Congress after a great effort on the part of the Van Burenites, by a small majority. The vote in Portland stood—Brooks 1169—Smith 794—Scattering 119. We hear from Bath that Judge Bailey (Whig) is believed to be re-elected to Congress in Lincoln county.

The Van Buren Electoral ticket has succeeded throughout the State beyond a doubt.

To the editor of the State Journal:

Sir: I observe that you have printed the resolution which I offered at the internal improvement meeting on the 27th of Oct. so as to express the object of the contemplated Society, to be to "embody such facts in regard to the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, water power, and mineral resources of this State," &c. I have seldom been more mortified at errors of the press than at those which appear in the above. It should read, "such facts in regard to the agriculture, commerce, manufactures, water power, and mineral resources," &c. &c.
Will you have the goodness to print the resolution as it was drawn, and ask those who may copy it, to correct the error. The same error has somehow found its way into the Watchman. Yours, &c.
W. SLADE.



LATER FROM PENNSYLVANIA!!

All the counties save nine heard from: Harrison majority 3636
The 9 not heard from, in October gave a Van Buren majority of 1656

Harrison majority 1980

Maryland.—Baltimore has done her duty: the V. B. majority is only 103 votes; in Oct. it was 203, and in Sept. 1641.

Connecticut.—In 70 towns heard from a N. Y. the Harrison majority is 582.

From the New York Courier.

TRIDENT, Nov. 3, 1836.

Owing to the continued indisposition of Governor Vroom, he sent yesterday his declaration of the re-appointment recently conferred upon him by the Legislature of New Jersey in joint meeting. Both houses went into joint meeting this morning, to supply the vacancy, when the Hon. Philomen Dickerson, of Essex County was elected. The vote stood for Philomen Dickerson, (Van Buren) 33; William Pennington, (Whig) 25. Mr. Dickerson is at present a member of Congress.

From the N. Y. Express.

MEXICO.

The last news from Matamoros says, that the Mexican army is in a melancholy condition—that commerce is at a stand; Mexican troops deserting for want of pay, clothing and food, and probably from some disposition to encounter the men of San Jacinto. Gen. Urrea has resigned, and in fact every thing wears a sorry aspect for the Mexican cause, while the star of Texas is greatly in the descendant.

We have been favored with the sight of a letter, dated Matamoros, Sept. 26, which represents things there as being very gloomy—business being very dull, and money uncommonly scarce; large amounts have been robbed on the road from Mexico.

Gen. Urrea has resigned the command of the troops to Gen. Amador. The troops have received no pay for a long time, and are deserting the ranks very fast—still, our informant adds, that they are well fed and well clothed.

The Texian Telegraph says, that fifteen of our men remain prisoners at Matamoros.

The N. O. Bulletin of the 21st, contains a statement of articles delivered to Col. Don Francisco Garay, in Mexico, to be conducted to the army of operations, translated from the Mercurio of 16th Sept. which concludes with the following:—

They suspect very strongly that Gen. Gaines has secret orders to join Rusk, in case he is forced to retreat towards the Sabine. They know already that a part of Gaines' army is in Texas, and the orders he issued for volunteers, &c. under pretext of the Indians, although ostensibly countermanded by Jackson, they believe are preparations for sustaining openly (against this government) the pretensions of the Texans, and then annexing that territory, if not more, to the U. States.

From the Mercurio of 23d Sept.

Although there was a scarcity of provisions, the army in Matamoros was in good spirits, going through morning and evening exercises daily, in good health, &c. All was tranquil.

From the New York Express.

IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

By the Pilot Line from Philadelphia, we have received our New Orleans, Charleston, Norfolk, Baltimore and Philadelphia papers from which we gather the following news.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The following letter was received from the Merchants' Exchange, Bulletin Board, New Orleans dated

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 1, 1836.

General Bravo has been appointed to the command of the army destined for the north, said to be from 1800 to 2000 strong. A detachment of 4000, under command of Gen. Guarray, was to have left Mexico for the same destination on the 16th ultimo, but the troops refused to march, on the ground of not having received their pay. Within a few days past the government has raised a loan of \$800,000, which will enable it to put their warriors on the march for Texas.

A brig of war, built at Baltimore for the Mexican government, had arrived at Vera Cruz. She is intended to mount 11 eighteen pounders, with grenades and to be commanded by Capt. Wise who will take charge of the fleet said to be undergoing repairs at Campeche.

The Ex-President, Bustamante, who was some years since subjected to banishment from this country, has been invited to return. He is expected from France daily, and will probably be appointed to the Presidency in place of the present incumbent.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

The failure of Governor Call's expedition in Florida, involves a responsibility somewhere, which should be the subject of inquiry by the country. After the abuse which has been heaped on General Scott for his failure, as it was termed, and the premature disgrace in which it is attempted to involve him by his recall, and the inquiry pending over him, what apology can be offered for the failure of the present campaign? It must be recollected that the authorities of the country had all the benefit of the information obtained by last year's campaign. They knew the points at which it would be necessary to place the supplies required to carry on the war; they knew the country bordering on the Wyndolacoochee, the point at which the enemy would be found, his stronghold, the absence of all resources in Florida; and yet with all these lights, the campaign has been undertaken without preparation. We see that Col. Pierce has been appointed quarter master general, and sent to Savannah for supplies, and an officer of General Call's staff is now on his way to Philadelphia for the same purpose, and this at a time when the season is advancing. Will it be believed, after all the complaints against the army and the generals, and after all the experience of the last campaign, that the supplies of ammunition, forage and provisions, are yet to be sent to Florida? Well may

the country complain, and well may the people of Florida complain that their interests and lives are disregarded, when such remissness prevails in the functionaries at Washington.

CUBA.

We have received a file of Havana papers to the 31st ultimo. The Diario of that day contains an address to Gov. Tacón, from the Merchants and inhabitants of Havana, to which some thousand signatures are appended in which, referring to the state of things in the mother country, they assure him of their fixed determination to support him to the last extremity in preserving the peace and tranquility of the Island, and putting down all attempts which might lead to anarchy and confusion.

A similar address from the officers and soldiers composing the garrison, was presented to the Governor on the 2d October. They express their readiness to sacrifice their lives in maintaining tranquility in the Island, and its subjection to the Peninsula.

N. Y. Courier.

State of the Treasury. The amount subject to draft, on the 31st of October, was \$42,617,001 33. Amount standing to the credit of the disbursing officers, \$1,823,118 94. Of the amount subject to draft \$601,400 78 belongs to special trusts, and is not applicable to the public service.

Boston Atlas.

For the State Journal.

Mr. Editor:

Our National Constitution says: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances." And if Congress can in one case break through this express prohibition they may do it in all cases. If they can abridge the freedom of speech, they may hatch up some religious establishment. If they can prohibit the people, or any part of them from petitioning the government for a redress of grievances, they may prohibit them the free exercise of their religion. But Congress cannot interfere with any man's religion without the grossest violation of his natural and civil rights; without palpably violating the Constitution, and totally disregarding their oath of office. And they have no more right to abridge the freedom of the press, or of speech, or to prevent the people from assembling to consult and petition the government for a redress of grievances, than they have to set up Popery, or to require every man to renounce Christianity. And every attempt to do the one, or the other act is a flagrant usurpation of power, an act of tyranny, which every friend of liberty ought to abhor and resist.

Abolitionists have, then, as good a right to speak and to publish their sentiments on the subject of slavery, as the Presbyterian church, or any other church has to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. And they have as good a right to assemble in a peaceable manner to discuss this subject, and to petition Congress to redress this grievance in the District of Columbia, as the Presbyterian church or any other church, has to assemble by their elders and delegates to discuss any religious subject, and to take any order thereupon. In both cases the right is a perfect one, given to us by our Creator, and secured to us by our civil constitutions; and none but a vile mob or infamous tyrant will presume to invade this sacred right.

The Constitution emanated from the people. It was not a charter from their rulers granting rights; but it was an act of the sovereign people, in which they consented to relinquish some of their natural rights, that those which they reserved might be most effectually secured, and that the public good might be promoted. And all rights not expressly granted were expressly reserved. From the nature of the case the people, who made the Constitution, have a right to alter or revoke it, when they are satisfied that their own safety and the public good so require. And they were careful to have this right recognized in the constitution itself. Hence it is a case perfectly clear, that the people in these States have a right to assemble in larger or in smaller numbers, and to discuss in a peaceable manner any amendment of the Constitution, or even its entire abrogation; and they have a perfect right to publish their sentiments, and to use all just and peaceable means to effect the change which they may desire. And it would be a violation of their rights, and an act of tyranny for the President, or any other man, or body of men, to disturb such meetings or to prevent such discussions. All such attempts to violate free discussion on any subject are a denial of our inalienable rights, an illegal and dangerous assumption of power, and should be regarded with abhorrence by every friend of liberty. What then must we think of those measures, which have been pursued by mobs, and many of our public men, to prevent abolitionists from exercising this right? These men are the enemies of our Constitution, whether they be found in high places or in low places. These little tyrants are gnawing away the life of our social compact, and preparing the way for greater tyrants to follow. And follow they will, as soon as they find that the people will quietly submit to such petty tyrants.

Our Constitution has been materially altered since it was adopted; and it may be altered again and again. And any State or convention of citizens have a right to take suitable measures to effect any change which they may wish to have effected. If slavery is an odious feature in our Constitution, a moral blot, those who are convinced of this fact have a perfect right to assemble together in a peaceable manner, to interchange their views and to adopt all constitutional measures to obtain on this subject an alteration in the constitution. Or should it be found at last, that the extraordinary favor showed to the slave states in allowing them a slave representation in Congress was working ruin to the free states, those states, or any one of them, or any number of their citizens, would have a right to discuss the subject, to publish their sentiments, to petition Congress, and to adopt measures to have this extraordinary feature of our national compact altered. And it would be a violation of their inalienable and chartered rights, should any man or body of men attempt by threats or violence to prevent them from meeting or acting on such an occasion. How absurd then the hue and cry against abolitionists? What if they should even think that our Constitution might again be altered for the better, and should take all proper measures to effect this object? Would this be rebellion, or treason, or any evidence that they were not seeking the best interests of their country, and that too in the best way? And is this a crime? How then, can you justify those who have altered the original compact? Our Constitution is not like the law of the Medes and Persians, that altereth not. It was made for the good of the people. For some reason it has been amended; and it may for good reasons be amended again. And any number of citizens may at any time in a peaceable manner assemble and discuss any part of the Constitution, and take measures to effect an alteration. And those are the real enemies of the Constitution, and of the sacred rights of their fellow men, who would by violence prevent others from exercising this right.

The right to petition Congress is not a favor granted, but a right reserved, which Congress may not infringe. And this reserved right clearly implies that Congress is bound to receive all such petitions, to give them a candid hearing, and to remove the grievance complained of, or to offer to the aggrieved the reasons which induce them to refuse. And when they will not respect this sacred right, they act the parts of tyrants, break through the restraints of the Constitution, violate their oaths, and show that they are unworthy the confidence of the people, and of the high stations which they occupy. Abolitionists have then, a perfect right to petition Congress to remove the grievance of which they complain. They ought to be sustained in exercising this right by all the friends of civil liberty. And Congress has no more right to deny, or to evade, or to trifle with their petitions, than they have to burn the Constitution, overturn the government, and establish an absolute monarchy. I do hope, then, that all will assert this right, and that all who in heart dislike slavery, will next winter petition Congress to forbid the vile slave trade at the seat of Government, and to banish slavery from the District of Columbia. Here there should be no flinching. And if our government will disregard our petitions, and still spread their protection over slavery and the slave trade, let them have all the honor.

AN OLD MAN.

REMARKS OF GERRIT SMITH.